3. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first substrate comprises switching elements for on-off controlling respective ones of said display pixel electrodes.

4. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 3, wherein each of said switching elements comprises a thin film transistor and said second substrate comprises a color filter.

5. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said first substrate comprises a common electrode arranged in parallel to said display pixel electrodes to construct an active matrix substrate of an In-Plane Switching system.

6. (Amended) A liquid crystal display device as claimed in claim 1, wherein one of said first and second substrates has a thickness distribution changing along a longer side direction thereof, the other substrate has a thickness distribution changing along a shorter side thereof and the changing direction of the thickness distribution of said one substrate is substantially orthogonal to the changing direction of the thickness distribution of the other substrate.

7. (Amended) A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

cutting apart a first rectangular substrate from a first raw glass substrate having a belt-shaped irregularity such that a longer side direction of said first rectangular substrate is coincident with a drawing direction of said first raw glass substrate;

cutting apart a second rectangular substrate from a second raw glass substrate having a belt-shaped irregularity such that a longer side direction of said second rectangular substrate becomes orthogonal to a drawing direction of said second raw glass substrate; and

arranging said first rectangular substrate in an opposing relation to said second rectangular substrate with a gap formed therebetween to accept a liquid crystal layer and with the longer sides of said first and second rectangular substrates being in the same direction,

wherein line-shaped protrusions are formed due to a direction dependency of respective thicknesses of said first and second raw glass substrates.

8. (Amended) A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 7, wherein pixel electrodes, a common electrode and switching elements connected to respective ones of said pixel electrodes are formed on one of said first and second rectangular substrates and a color filter is formed on the other substrate.

9. (Amended) A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 7,

wherein a plurality of said first rectangular substrates are cut apart from said first raw glass substrate in said cutting apart said first rectangular substrate and a plurality of said second rectangular substrates are cut apart from said second raw glass substrate in said cutting apart said second rectangular substrate,

said method further comprising before said cutting said first and second rectangular substrates, forming electrodes and switching elements on each of said first rectangular substrates and forming a color filter layer on each of said second rectangular substrates.

10. (Amended) A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 8, further comprising:

printing a seal material on said first rectangular substrate;

dispersing spacers on a surface of said second rectangular substrate;

adhering said first rectangular substrate to said second rectangular substrate by arranging said first and second rectangular substrates in an opposing relation with said seal material and said spacers being inside and hardening said seal material while applying a constant pressure between said first and second rectangular substrates; and

injecting liquid crystal material into said gap between said first and second rectangular substrates.

Please add the following new claims:

--11. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, comprising:

cutting apart a first rectangular substrate from a first raw glass substrate having a belt-shaped irregularity such that a longer side direction of said first rectangular substrate is coincident with a drawing direction of said first raw glass substrate;

cutting apart a second rectangular substrate from a second raw glass substrate having a belt-shaped irregularity such that a longer side direction of said second rectangular substrate becomes orthogonal to a drawing direction of said second raw glass substrate; and

arranging said first rectangular substrate in an opposing relation to said second rectangular substrate with a gap formed therebetween to accept a liquid crystal layer and with the longer sides of said first and second rectangular substrates being in the same direction,

wherein line-shaped protrusions are formed due to a direction dependency of a thickness of a raw glass substrate, and

wherein a plurality of said first rectangular substrates are cut apart from said first raw glass substrate in said cutting apart said first rectangular substrate and a plurality of said second rectangular substrates are cut apart from said second raw glass substrate in said cutting apart said second rectangular substrate,

said method further comprising before said cutting said first and second rectangular substrates, forming electrodes and switching elements on each of said first rectangular substrates and the step of forming a color filter layer on each of said second rectangular substrates.

12. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 7, wherein a distance between positions at which pressure differences between said first rectangular substrate and said second rectangular substrate are largest is increased, and

wherein a rate of variation of a gap between said first rectangular substrate and said second rectangular substrate is decreased.

13. A fabrication method of a liquid crystal display device, as claimed in claim 11, wherein a distance between positions at which pressure differences between said first rectangular substrate and said second rectangular substrate are largest is increased, and

wherein a rate of variation of a gap between said first rectangular substrate and said

second rectangular substrate is decreased. –